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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Boutmy, Emile. *The English People*, translated from the French by E. English. Introduction by John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Pp. xxxix, 332. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

This work is divided into five distinct parts: (1) the national type, (2) The human environment, (3) The Englishman—moral and social, (4) The Englishman as a Politician, (5) The Individual and the State. At the very outset the author sounds the keynote of his book in pointing out the disdain of the English people for abstractions and their love of fact. He pictures the English acting solely for the sake of action independently of result, and as idealizing the personal object. Their besetting sin he sees in their inability to generalize. In these elements the author finds reasons for the success of the race in implanting its civilization upon foreign peoples. While primarily a psychological analysis of the English people, at the same time the author gives a considerable insight into French character. On almost every page the volatile temperament of the Frenchman is contrasted with his more phlegmatic neighbor across the channel. Mr. Boutmy has shown in a manner most admirable those distinctive elements which characterize the conduct of the Anglo-Saxon, but he sees the whole life of his subjects through a French glass, and not infrequently there are consequent distortions. He has, however, performed a valuable service in pointing out to Englishmen how others see them, thus bringing out many features of national life which have hitherto escaped notice. While there is too much of generalization, which detracts greatly from the scientific value, the book is full of interest, and possesses an easy, flowing style which will commend it to the majority of readers.

Buchanan, Joseph R. *The Story of a Labor Agitator*. Pp. xi, 461. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Outlook Company, 1903.

The serial publication of this autobiography in *The Outlook* attracted much attention, and its appearance in book form will be welcomed. In the development of the labor movement in this country the author has borne an important part, and students will be gratified for the account he gives of various phases of its growth. It is a story of failure, as well as success, so far as material ends are concerned, but no one can avoid the conviction that the character development indicated is of the highest type. The account is simple and dignified, and is to be especially commended to those whose acquaintance with labor agitation is confined to newspaper reports of the doings and sayings of those who are the worst enemies of the cause they profess.

Budde, E. *Energie und Recht. Eine physikalisch-juristische Studie.* Pp. vii, 96. Price, 1.60 M. Berlin: Carl Heymann's Verlag.

Dr. Budde's essay on "Energy and Jurisprudence," which he characterizes as a physico-legal study, was prompted by the recent discussion concerning the corporeality of electricity and the application of the theft concept to electricity in its industrial applications. Our own state of Connecticut has recently solved this question to its own satisfaction by passing a law on the "stealing of electricity." The consensus of opinion among modern naturalists is to regard all material values as intimately bound up with energy of one kind or another; and as the modern theory of energy is not familiar to the average jurist, Dr. Budde undertakes to enlighten him in this respect. His essay is, however, of interest to the economist as a clear and concise summary of the various industrial applications of natural energy.

Bureau of American Ethnology. Twenty-first Annual Report. Pp. xl, 360. Twenty-second Annual Report, Part I. Pp. xlv, 320. Washington: The Government Printing Office, 1904.

In the Twenty-first Report are two important papers: one by Jesse Walter Fewkes, on "Hopi Katchinas," a description of some supernatural beings honored by the Hopi Indians. Mr. Fewkes was successful in getting paintings of these Katchinas, made by native artists, and these are reproduced in color.

Mr. J. N. B. Hewett contributes a valuable paper on Iroquoian Cosmology, giving, besides a free translation, an interlinear English and Indian text, and presenting the versions current among the Mohawk, Seneca, and Onondaga tribes. A few portraits of leading Iroquois are also included.

In the Twenty-second Report Mr. Fewkes presents a full account of two summers' work (1896-97) among the Pueblo ruins. One hundred and eighty-six illustrations accompany the text, giving general views of the ruins and also of objects found. Many of the pottery illustrations are in color, and indicate no mean artistic development. The second paper, by Mr. Cyrus Thomas, describes the Mayan Calendar Systems, and is supplementary to his paper in volume xix.

Cambridge Modern History. Vol. III. *The Wars of Religion.* Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Pp. xvii, 914. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Carver, T. N. *The Distribution of Wealth.* Pp. xvi, 290. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

Cathrein, Victor, S. J. *Socialism: Its Theoretical Basis and Practical Application.* Pp. 424. Price, \$1.50. New York: Benziger Brothers, 1904.

Father Cathrein's book on socialism has been widely and favorably known since its appearance in 1890. Two American editions have been published. Recently, however, the volume has been entirely rewritten and much en-

larged. Victor F. Gettelmann, S. J., has done a notable service in the present translation of the eighth German edition, to which he has added a brief discussion of socialism in the United States, which is brought down to May of 1904. The author is not friendly to socialism, which he holds "a utopian dream," whose introduction could not benefit the middle classes. The author says of socialistic writings: "Not once have we come across a passage exhorting the workingmen to sobriety, patience, laboriousness, thrift, contentment, etc." Hatred and fury will bring their fitting end. Yet, although hostile to socialism, Catholics by no means disbelieve in social reform. The needed thing to-day is a revival of Christianity among all classes. Marx and the other leaders, with their doctrines, are carefully presented and keenly discussed, and the history of the movement in various lands given. The volume deserves careful attention. It is published under the *imprimatur* of the archbishop of New York.

Candelier, Emile. *L'Evolution économique du XIX siècle.* Angleterre, Belgique, France, Etats-Unis. Pp. 246. Paris and Bruxelles: Giard & Brière.

In this volume the industrial development of England, France, Belgium, and the United States is discussed. The author considers the effect of this development on the welfare of the laboring classes, and concludes that, although the "economic revolution" at first entailed great suffering for these classes without any improvement in their material condition, the ultimate outcome has been decidedly to their advantage. In the "chaotic period" of modern industrialism, from 1820 to 1850, the workers lived miserably, and their condition found vent in the Communistic Manifesto of 1847. But in the second half of the century the condition of the laborer, especially in larger industrial establishments, has been very materially improved. "Wages have increased, while the cost of the necessities of life has decreased." The author states it as his purpose to "indicate the principal evidences of this favorable change, and its underlying causes." It is due, he concludes, to large-scale production and the extraordinary improvement of methods of transportation. Civilization, the author further declares, is measured by abundance of products, hours of labor, and the rate of wages. In all these respects there has been, in his opinion, so pronounced and incontestable an improvement during the last half-century that there is no *raison d'être* for revolutionary socialism.

Davies, J. Hewelyn (Ed). *The Working Men's College.* Pp. x, 296. Price, \$1.25. London and New York: Macmillan, 1904.

There are few more interesting institutions of learning than the Working Men's College of London, and this account by a former member of the college will be welcomed. The chapters are reminiscent, and we learn more of the personality of Maurice, Hughes, Kingsley, and others than of the balance sheets of the institution. Good portraits of the different founders and leaders are given. It is fitting that just at this time, when the college leaves its old quarters for a better home in St. Pancras, that this account of its fifty years' history should be written.

Dawson, Thomas C. *South American Republics*. Two volumes. Vol. I, pp. xvi, 525; Vol. II, pp. xiv, 513. Price, \$1.35 a volume. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

One of the most important gaps in the literature of political science is gradually being filled. Within the last eight months two histories of South American Republics have appeared. Both are descriptive, rather than analytical, and both present an excellent summary of the events leading up to the independence of the South American Republics. The first volume of Mr. Dawson's work, dealing with Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil, was written during the period when he was secretary of the United States Legation to Brazil. During the interval between the appearance of the first and second volumes the author was appointed Minister to Santo Domingo. This second volume deals with Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela.

Although little attempt is made to explain the political incapacity of the people, sufficient material is presented on their racial and economic condition to explain the lack of stability of political institutions. The author has shown great skill in the presentation of the economic situation in compressing the history of eleven republics into two small volumes. It was necessary to select those phases of economic growth which would illustrate the relative advance or stagnation of the countries with which he had to deal. In the presentation of the political situation the author has been careful to keep himself free from partisanship or bias. This work when read in connection with Stanford's Geographical Compendium of South America will furnish a clear-cut picture of the present situation in the South American Republics.

Devine, E. T. *The Practice of Charity*. Pp. ix, 205. Price, 60 cents net. Second edition. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1904.

In this day when it is recognized that the administration of charity demands no little knowledge of conditions and of methods there is great need for a clear and concise statement of general principles. No better book can be put in the hands of one engaged in philanthropic work than this little volume. The present edition is thoroughly revised and two new chapters added. The underlying principles of charity are discussed and the tests of successful work indicated. The relative spheres of volunteer and professional workers is suggested. The necessity for organized coöperation is shown and a suggested constitution of a charity organization given. A number of actual cases are given to indicate the various problems and the solutions found.

Dorner, A. *Grundriss der Religionsphilosophie*. Pp. xviii, 448. Price, 8m. 50. Leipzig: Verlag der Duerr'schen Buchhandlung, 1903.

Dr. Dorner abandons the usual empirical method of dealing with this subject and reverts to a more metaphysical treatment. The book will nevertheless be of some interest to sociologists, who are far from agreed as to the nature of the religious sentiment. "The nature of religion cannot be understood," says the author, "if one neglects to consider the ideal of

religion and tries to determine it by means of psychological and historical data, selecting those features which are common to all religions. The mind, in all its fields of activity, sets up ideals, and concrete phenomena are only attempts to realize these ideals, which are themselves the working forces of mental life." This extract will convey some idea of the general position of the author, who gives little attention to religion as a social phenomenon but places the main emphasis upon its individual psychological nature.

Dorsey, George A. *The Mythology of the Wichita*. Pp. 351. The Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1904.

It is a pleasure to note this volume, collected under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution by the Curator of Anthropology of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. If the old traditions of the Indians are to be preserved the work must be done soon. In this collection are sixty myths. The author has written an introductory chapter of twenty-four pages, telling of the history and social life of the Wichita, a group of the Caddoan stock who have stood high among the Indians as regards home life and morality. "They have given very little trouble to the United States, and from an early time they manifested a uniformly friendly disposition, from which, however, they have received no apparent benefit."

Dunbar, Charles F. *Economic Essays*. Pp. xviii, 372. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

This volume, consisting mainly of articles reprinted from technical magazines, is edited by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague. A biographical introduction by Prof. F. W. Taussig adds much to its interest. The essays, twenty in all, are mainly upon questions arising out of American public finance, and the reader may be excused for thinking that the title of the volume might have been a little more apposite. They represent the maturer thought of the writer after he had surrendered his active editorial duties, in which he had done such valiant service during the financial perplexities of the sixties, and had begun the more congenial academic pursuits of his later life. They will appeal first of all, necessarily, to his students and associates. This in itself, though only a personal justification, gains much in importance, when one recalls the undeveloped state of economics in this country at the time that Professor Dunbar was called to professorship in Harvard University in 1871. But more than this, the volume will be welcomed by students of the economic conditions, and the best contemporary thought upon those conditions, of what may well be called the most dramatic period of our national history. Most of all, however, and it is this which gave him the highest gratification, some of those essays are models of careful research. Among the latter we may include "Some Precedents followed by Alexander Hamilton," "The Direct Tax of 1861," and "The Bank of Venice." The easy literary style in which they are written should make the volume one of unusual interest to the general public as well as of value to the student.

Edgington, T. B. *The Monroe Doctrine*. Pp. viii, 344. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905.

Reserved for later notice.

Ely, Richard T. *Outlines of Economics.* Pp. xii, 432. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1904.

This is an exact reprint of the editions of 1900, 1901 and 1903. The book is an expansion of the author's earlier work, called "An Introduction to Political Economy." It is intended as a text-book for colleges and aims to give a systematic sketch of economic theory. At the end of each chapter is given a bibliography of the subjects treated, and at the end of the book a list of subjects for individual study and debates.

Hattori, Yukimasa. *Foreign Commerce of Japan Since the Restoration, 1869-1900.* Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series xxii, Nos. 9-10. Pp. 79. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1904.

Hunt, Agnes. *The Provincial Committees of Safety of the American Revolution.* Pp. 180. Published by the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1904.

This pamphlet of 180 pages is a real contribution to the study of the American Revolution. It is only by understanding the work of the committees of safety that the success of the war, and of the political revolution which accompanied it, can be comprehended. These committees, in a time of governmental chaos, performed the regular and general duties of an executive, and also controlled the provincial army. Every special student of the American Revolution will find this work very useful for its collection of facts, its table of the powers of the committees in the several states, and its convenient bibliography of works relating to the subject.

Kasson, John A. *The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States of America and History of the Monroe Doctrine.* Pp. xviii, 273. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904.

This work is a revised edition of a paper written at the request of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, and is intended to be of use alike to the busy man and the student. The part of the book dealing with the preliminaries of the Confederacy, the "articles of Confederation," the preliminaries of the Constitutional Convention, the Constitutional Convention, its debates and work, the action of the States in ratification of the Constitution, and the amendments to the constitution—the larger part of the book is for the student of practically no value whatever and for the general reader of comparatively little value. The author knows little of the developments of the whole colonial period, and without a keen appreciation of these no one can make a successful study of the evolution of our National Constitution. The two chapters on the history of the Monroe declaration and the declaration in later years are of far greater value than any other part of the work. These, however, are not very acute.

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C. L. RAPER.

Kirkup, Thomas. *Progress and the Fiscal Problem.* Pp. vi, 198. Price, \$1.40. New York: Macmillan Co. (London: Adam & Charles Black), 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

Life in Sing Sing. By Number 1500. Pp. 276. Price, \$1.50. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1904.

Few people have had better opportunities of judging of prison life than the author, who spent some six years in Sing Sing. He gives an interesting and valuable account of his own experiences and his impressions of what the effect of prison life is upon the inmates. The picture drawn will scarcely satisfy those who think our prisons are models. He shows the existence of a deal of "graft" amongst the prison officials, and thereby points out one of the weakest spots in our prison system—the character of the officials. He finds little worth while in the average chaplain; has little faith in the Bertillon system, and little esteem for our penal methods in general. He tells of the daily life of the convicts, discusses the executions, relates the accounts of escaped prisoners, and devotes a chapter to convict slang. To the author the brightest spot in prison life is represented by Mrs. Ballington Booth and her work for convicts. Granted that the author is biased, the book will repay thoughtful reading.

MacDonald, J. Ramsay. *Women in the Printing Trades.* Pp. xvii, 206. Price 10s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1904.

It is evident that the Germans are not to have a monopoly in careful researches into social conditions, judging by the recent excellent English inquiries. This volume is a sociological study of great merit, for no subject is more important than that of woman's sphere in industry. This is one of the first inquiries we have had, and it is to be hoped that other trades may be studied. The volume describes the trades; gives the number of women employed; describes their work and organization; compares men and women as workers; deals with industrial training, the effect of machinery, home work; compares the married and unmarried, and treats of wages. Such a study is comprehensive, but it is well digested and set forth with the aid of charts and tables. It furnishes much material for the student, and is to be commended to all interested in woman's work.

Marx, Karl. *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy.* Translated from the second German edition by N. I. Stone. Pp. 314. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: The International Library Publishing Co., 1904.

The time has passed when an economist can complacently confess total ignorance of the writings of Karl Marx. Whether his interests are theoretical or practical, he can not avoid discussion of concepts which originate in Marx, or which, at any rate, first secured scientific standing through his use of them. But for anyone who is not a master of the German of the Hegelian writers, the task of reading Marx in the original is most irksome. Accordingly economists owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Stone for translating what is in many respects the most interesting of the works of Marx. Though the translator modestly recognizes the literary shortcomings of his work, these are certainly not apparent to the reader. The style is as simple and clear as one could reasonably expect; the sins against English idiom are conspicuously few. The faithfulness of Dr. Stone's work is shown by the fact that he has taken the pains to restore, from the original sources, all

English citations, and to correct page references which proved to be wrong. In an appendix is given a translation of the "Introduction" to the *Critique*, written by Marx in 1857, but not published until recently. This part of the work is fragmentary and somewhat difficult to follow; it will, however, prove of considerable interest to students of Marx.

Mayr, Georg von. *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv*. Zweiter Halbband, Bd. VI. Tübingen, 1904. Verlag der Laupp'schen Buchhandlung.

The most important article in this volume is doubtless that of Dr. Fr. Prinzing on the Law of Population, although a most interesting contribution is that of Dr. H. Rost on Suicide in Cities. Dr. Prinzing maintains that the Malthusian doctrine of population has so long continued to receive attention, not because of its scientific value, which is very small, but because of the pessimistic conclusions which naturally result from it. The problem of population, declares the author of the present article, cannot be considered wholly from the economic point of view, but should be treated from three standpoints: the biological, the historical and the sociological. As the result of a careful consideration of these factors, in addition to a careful study of available statistics, Dr. Prinzing concludes that "the growth of a given population is determined by its vitality and intelligence." The word vitality embraces: First, the power of reproduction, which varies greatly from one race to another; and secondly, the ambition of a people and the energy with which they seek to accomplish their ambitions. Intelligence, on the other hand, means knowledge of economic forces and conditions. Dr. Prinzing's article is, on the whole, a judicious summary of the problem of population, and well calculated to evoke a sound distrust of all generalizations concerning this subject.

Mill, Hugh R., Edited by. *The International Geography*. Pp. 1088. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1905.

A second revision of the *International Geography* has recently appeared. Teachers and students of geography are grateful to Dr. Mill for keeping this most valuable handbook up to date. The volume has been the standard work on general political geography during the past five years, and promises to continue to hold that place for some time to come.

Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien. Vols. 52, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64. Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta.

Die Deutschen Börsensteuern, 1881-1900. By Alfred Meyer (Vol. 52).

Die Deutsche Branntweinbesteuerung, 1887-1902, und ihre wirtschaftlichen Wirkungen. By Edgar Ginsberg (Vol. 57).

Die Lage der Bergarbeiter im Ruhrrevier. By Lorenz Pieper (Vol. 58).

Die Franziskanische Bewegung—Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte sozialer Reformideen im Mittelalter. By Friedrich Glaser (Vol. 59).

Das Kontokorrentgeschäft im deutschen Bankgewerbe. By Siegfried Buff (Vol. 61).

Geschichte der Teilung der Gemeinländereien in Bayern. By Franz X. Wis Müller (Vol. 62).

Die Französische Handelspolitik, 1892-1902. By Dr. Wellimir Bajkic (Vol. 63).

Landarbeiter und Landwirtschaft in Oberhessen. By Eugen Katz (Vol. 64).

Page, Thomas Nelson. *The Negro: The Southerner's Problem.* Pp. xii, 316. Price, \$1.25 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904.

The considerate, conservative, yet hopeful, tone of this volume commends it to all readers. It deserves careful reading by those to whom it is dedicated, "All those who truly wish to help solve the race problem." The different chapters have been published in magazines during the last two years. The author discusses the subject historically, describing the old-time negro and showing the old relation between the races with some of its good and bad features. Lynching receives careful treatment, as does the partial disfranchisement of recent years. Mr. Page believes, as does Mr. Shaler in his recent volume "The Neighbor," that the negro question is about the most difficult one confronting us. Only time can show the solution, but it is our duty to understand the history and the forces now at work, which vary as conditions vary. Although he calls it the Southerner's Problem, he disproves this by saying "the situation is already too serious to be disposed of without the expenditure of all the courage, wisdom and patriotism of the entire white race in America." The negroes are here to remain, they must be trained and educated into good citizens. It were easy to criticize many of the conclusions of the author. He has discussed the old questions and given us nothing distinctly new. It is, however, probably the most sympathetic book yet written by a Southern man on this subject. As such it is particularly commended to Northerners who wish to understand how the intelligent South views the problem.

Reich, Emil. *Success Among Nations.* Pp. xi, 293. Price, \$2.00 net. New York: Harper & Bro., 1904.

This volume is a series of brilliant and suggestive generalizations rather than a careful and convincing analysis. So much ground is covered that one is forced often to ask whether we have the facts before us to justify such sweeping declarations. The discussion is stimulating and deserving of attention. Success is considered in its various phases, economic, political, literary, artistic, and religious. The author finds that the soil of Egypt, Babylon and Corinth was so rich and fertile that it choked higher developments and these civilizations are noted only for their mass. But in history mass plays a small part. Small and intense minorities are the stuff from which start the causes of history (207). As Heraclitus said, "War is the parent of all things." It has ever been the frontier nations which have risen highest and this because of the necessity for struggle. National success is one-sided. The Greeks succeeded because of their power of generalization and the discovery of the true forms of self-expression. Rome stands for will power, London for intellectual development. Boutmy's explanation of English success is ridiculed. But the English boy is oppressed by his sense of responsibility for the future, and on the continent also the intellect is overdeveloped in

the schools and will power is sacrificed. Military training partially offsets this. The ideal is a balancing of intellect and will. This gives the power seen in Calvinism and best illustrated by the Jesuits (128). Because of necessity for struggle and the determination to succeed the foreigner usually outstrips the native (134). This explains the great energy of Americans, who are all foreigners (137). Geographically Italy is well situated but is handicapped by not having *won* her independence. France is more demedievalized than any other nation, and has developed a sense of pride amongst all classes. The French army is probably the most effective in Europe. The Slav is stamped by subtlety and cunning rather than intelligence. Panslavism is an idle dream, for Russia has all she can do for the next century to develop Siberia. Germany will realize much of the higher type of civilization, but will find her imperial and economic progress blocked by the impossibility of getting a really dominant position geographically and by the rising industrialism of the rest of Europe. The English civilization will be great and one-sided, while England's position is likely at any time to be lost by the downfall of her navy. America will probably become the economic centre of the world, but will fail in securing the highest intellectual development. It suffers by the over-mentalization of its women, which is purchased at frightful cost. Conflict with Europe will teach America some wholesome lessons. "A close study of American history and American institutions inspires us with far more apprehension as to a sound development of America in the future, than with fear for the fortunes of Europe." The author thinks race counts for little, and to him Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, Florence, Paris, London mark the high tides of success.

Rivière, Louis. *La Terre et L'Atelier: Jardins ouvriers.* Pp. vii, 219. Price, 2f. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, rue Bonaparte 90, Editeur, 1904.

The author describes what has been accomplished in France and elsewhere by such organizations as the "Ligue du Coin de Terre et du Foyer," toward realizing the idea that every laborer's family should possess in addition to a home of its own a little plot of ground. This plot of ground, it is held by the advocates of the idea, would not only add something to the economic prosperity of the workingman's family, but would involve a more than commensurate moral advancement. The laboring classes are now too prone to waste their time and substance in coarse and oftentimes degrading pastimes; give them a plot of ground to cultivate, and they will find in it not only recreation and profit, but happiness and moral elevation. The section on the United States is devoted largely to a description of the methods employed and results attained by the so-called "vacant lots associations."

Shaw, Albert. *The Business Career in Its Public Relations.* Pp. 60. Price, \$1.00. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co., 1904.

Dr. Shaw in this little book makes an earnest plea for higher idealism in business. There is no reason in the world why business or trade should not be considered a profession in the highest sense of the word and be absolved from the reproach that is so commonly attributed to its following. The modern age is an industrial period and our development has been due

to our vast wealth. This wealth has, however, brought us face to face with many vital problems which will test the best qualities of the business man. He is brought into contact with all sorts of conditions, and in order to grapple with these problems should be liberally equipped with broad economic, historical and sound political education as well as specialized business training.

Steinmetz, S. R. *Rechtsverhältnisse von eingeborenen Völkern in Afrika und Ozeanien*. Beantwortungen des Fragebogens der Internationalen Vereinigung für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre zu Berlin. Bearbeitet im Auftrage der Vereinigung. Pp. vi, 455. Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer, 1903.

Dr. S. R. Steinmetz, of the University of Leyden, has reproduced the replies nearly in their original form, but he has prefaced the description of the legal institutions by a brief account of each tribe. He has, moreover, added a number of ethnographic and ethnological notes, with a view to calling attention to the literature concerning each group of peoples. The investigation includes data about seventeen peoples, and is chiefly of a juristic rather than general-sociological character. The volume as a whole constitutes a mine of valuable material for the student of comparative jurisprudence and of sociology.

United Kingdom: Annual Statement of Navigation and Shipping, 1902. Pp. xii, 344. Price, 2s. 10d. London: Weyman & Sons.

United Kingdom: Annual Statement of Trade with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1902. Vols. 1 and 2. London: Weyman & Sons.

Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, Edited by. *Proceedings of Chicago Conference for Good City Government and the Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League, held April 27, 28, 29, 1904, at Chicago.* Pp. 410. Philadelphia: National Municipal League, 1904.

The published Proceedings of the Chicago Conference of the National Municipal League contain a most valuable series of papers on various phases of municipal government and activities. Probably the most prominent contributions to the subjects are contained in the articles dealing with nomination and election reform, especially the papers of Horace E. Deming and Geo. W. Guthrie. The annual review, presented by the Secretary of the League, the Honorable Clinton Rogers Woodruff, sounds the note which has dominated the activities of the League during recent years. Instead of carping criticism the Secretary points out the substantial progress that has been made in the management of municipal affairs. The Secretary closes his review with the following statement: "While there are many difficulties and dangers in the path of our municipalities to a higher life, it cannot be denied there is a distinctive trend toward better things all the time and all along the line. There is an immense amount of work yet to be done, and members of the National Municipal League need not sigh for other problems to solve; nevertheless a calm review of the disclosures and developments of the past year justifies the conclusion that there has been a steady and substantial progress toward better conditions."

Young, Jeremiah S. *A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road.* Pp. 107. Price, \$1.00. University of Chicago Press, 1904. This is an admirable little monograph, a source study of a constitutional question of great historical significance. The introductory chapters on the early transportation difficulties and the first roads to the West are a most convenient summary of that interesting problem in our early economic history. The two following chapters on the genesis of the Cumberland Road, its location, construction and administration, will be welcomed by everyone who has had to lecture on the subject. The long constitutional controversy is clearly outlined, taking up the question of eminent domain, jurisdiction, Monroe's veto, and the final surrender of the road to the states through which the road passed. The monographic study will greatly aid the general historian in getting a sure grasp of the main questions involved.

REVIEWS.

Carver, Thomas Nixon. *The Distribution of Wealth.* Pp. xvi, 290. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1904.

At least three treatises by American authors upon theoretical economics, not to mention a very able translation of another one, have appeared within a twelvemonth. This ought to be a sufficient refutation of the charge that interest in economics at present concerns itself only with concrete industrial problems. The discussion of problems must inevitably send us back to a more careful examination and restatement of theories, and fortified by such restatement, again the problems are assailed.

The work under consideration is admirable as a theoretical discussion in that it is centralized about the shares in distribution, preceded by what the author considers necessary by way of introduction, namely "value," "diminishing returns," and "forms of wealth and income." Thus it avoids many subjects, as exchange for instance, which are always treated in the text-books.

If we are to believe the testimony of the author, it "is primarily an attempt to explain the valuation of services," and the chapter on value is only incidental to his main purpose. The writer hereof believes, however, that there are many who will agree with him that the most interesting feature of the work is this chapter on value. It is interesting in the first place, because it marks a revolt against the psychological explanation of value. To be sure he tentatively safeguards himself by saying that he would be the "last to belittle the importance of the psychical side of economics," but he thinks, nevertheless, that the "psychical element predominates only in the department of valuation." He expresses the hope that "economics may remain, as it always has been, a concrete science," and he refers to "Economists who have passed out of the metaphysical stage of their mental development," as "content if they can find a satisfactory explanation of the facts of the economic life which they see in the world about them." All of these expressions betoken apparently a dissatisfaction with the psychologi-